

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895.

VOLUME XLIII—NUMBER 171.

## THE POPE'S DESIRE.

Monsignor Satolli Suggests That the Guatemalan Government SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO ROME.

Closer Relationship Desired Between the Holy See and the Central American Republic—The First Time the Papal Legation Has Officially Dealt With Governmental Subjects—The United States Mentioned in the Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 10.—Private advices received here give an interesting and important communication from Monsignor Satolli to officials of Guatemala, concerning that country's following the course of Nicaragua in sending to Rome an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In the course of the document reference is made as to the propriety under the United States constitution of official relations between Washington and Rome and an interpretation given of that feature of the constitution relative to the separation of church and state.

Mgr. Satolli's letter was written while negotiations were pending, about four months ago. It refers at length to difficulties in church administration in Guatemala, and suggests that certain changes desired by the government should be accompanied by an equivalent of serious advantage to render less burdensome the condition of the church in Guatemala. The document then says:

"In the first place allow me to reflect that to re-establish diplomatic relations between the holy see and your government, a 'concordat' would not be necessary, but that they could be re-established and maintained without it. Besides, it is well to reflect that the holy father enjoys always in fact and by international right the prerogatives of sovereignty. In the second place the separation between the church and the state (sanctioned by the constitution) excludes the action of one power over another in civil matters in regard to the church and in religious matters in respect to the state, but it does not exclude official relations between the one power and the other, unless by separation is meant the inevitable hostility or open wrong of the civil power towards the church and its ministry. It is also to the point to consider that any nations (although they have in their constitutions the said principle of separation between state and church maintain nevertheless amicable reports and relations with the holy see, and I can also add that although the holy see has no diplomatic reports with the empires of China and Japan, it has certainly found no official obstacle in their diversity of religion. And the condition of the Catholic church in the United States, in whose constitution was inserted the article of separation of the state from any religious sect, cannot escape our consideration, I might almost say a sense of surprise, if up to date no official relations exist between the government and the holy see, it is because the great majority of the population is anti-Catholic. In the meantime the church here is attaining possibly greater development and liberty than in other states."

APPLIES ALSO TO THE UNITED STATES. Besides this direct reference to the United States, it is said that Mgr. Satolli's argument as to the propriety of official relations between Guatemala and Rome applies also to the United States, as he states that the constitutional provisions of both countries are the same respecting church and state. As to the concern of the pope for the church in Central America, the document says:

"I am happy to state that the holy father, with much pleasure, learns that the ancient violent prejudices and oppositions to the church are daily disappearing; moreover, I must assure you of the lively concern of his holiness to see the condition of the Catholic church in your state, the great importance of which in Central America is well known, improved. Therefore, the holy father regards as of the greatest importance, religious and civil, the good existence of friendly relations, and he is not averse to making all such concessions as may be compatible with the doctrine of the church, with the welfare of the faithful and with the prosperity of your country. And, therefore, his holiness consents to proceed to the nomination of an apostolic administrator to the see of Guatemala, who, being a stranger to every faction, and without personal preoccupation should put in order the religious affairs of the vast archdiocese which has been so many years without its urgent needs. The apostolic administrator should be an European, selected from among the notable prelates or monks and of tried piety and prudence; being such, he should more readily succeed in his difficult mission."

THE POPE'S INTEREST IN GUATEMALA. Speaking of the desirability of rendering less burdensome the condition of the church in Guatemala, Mgr. Satolli said:

"Anropos of which, allow me to recall to your consideration the numerous decrees issued from the 12th of September, 1877, up to 1884, and other dispositions up to 1887; decrees and dispositions of law more or less gravely prejudicial to religious liberty, that the church by divine right and, almost, I may say, by the right of mankind traditional for centuries, has possessed always and everywhere; decrees and laws that with mature examination must be recognized as exceptional, possibly accounted for by temporary circumstances, or that the government might secure itself against a supposed adversary, which, unfortunately, the Catholic church in Guatemala in those times was believed to be; because otherwise it would be impossible to understand how such decrees and laws accord with the separation of the church from the state honestly and rationally considered. And, therefore, with the constitution established as the inimitable basis of the republic of Guatemala it will not be difficult to become convinced that the laws and decrees referred to above should be at least modified, or in the matter of these laws and decrees there should be some amicable adjustment with the holy see. The constitution and government would thus receive a most noble seal and guaranty

for the future through the desired agreement between the government and the holy see; an agreement that harmonizes excellently with the declared separation of the church and state and an accord that would bring peace to the souls of the population of Guatemala, that is for the greater part Catholic."

MINISTERIAL RELATIONS DESIRED. The communication closes as follows: "I have believed it expedient to promise the above expressed considerations, and thus fulfill the duty imposed upon me by the holy see to beg you to refer to your government the intentions of the holy father, and his anxiety to improve in a way the conditions of the church in Guatemala, to succeed to the full satisfaction of your government, and to the great advantage of all the republic religious and civil."

"Finally, accept the confidential communication that the government of Nicaragua has already sent to Rome Mr. Dr. Modesto Barrios, as its envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the holy see, for the purpose of initiating and completing with the greatest expedition the good relations between the same government and the holy see. I hope that your government of Guatemala will not allow much time to elapse before taking the same resolution."

It is said that this is the first time, so far as is known, that Monsignor Satolli's mission has been extended outside of spiritual questions and has dealt with governmental subjects.

Will Visit Rome.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 10.—Cardinal Gibbons will sail from New York for Rome the first week in May. A light attack of influenza at present affects his eminence. It does not, however, interfere with the performance of episcopal duties. Today his eminence preached the sermon at solemn high mass in the church of the Immaculate Conception, and in the afternoon in the same church administered the rite of confirmation to 300 children and adults.

Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas, rector of the cathedral will accompany the cardinal to Rome.

THE DOCKERY COMMISSION.

A Review of the Work Accomplished on Civil Service Lines.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A review of the work done by the Dockery joint commission of Congress, created for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the status of the law organizing the executive departments, has been printed. The greater number of the recommendations of the commission so far have been put into practical operation and have from time to time been made public. The review shows the entire cost of the commission aggregated \$11,264, while the actual annual reductions in the governmental expenditures, made as a result of its work, amount to \$307,501.

A census of the departments gathered at the direction of the commission discloses the fact that in the executive departments, and other government establishments at the national capital, there are employed 17,593 persons, 11,697 male and 4,637 females, that of the number employed in the eight executive departments, the department of labor, civil service commission and fish commission, which are under the civil service law, 8,927 are in the class subject to competitive civil service examination preliminary to appointment, and 3,265 of that number entered the service after such examination, and that of the whole number employed, 5,610 have from one to nine relatives each in the government service at Washington. The commission also reported a concurrent resolution which provided for engrossment and enrolling of congressional acts by printing, which received the approval of both houses and the commission says its value from the standpoint of both accuracy and economy is illustrated by the fact that not a single error has occurred under the system up to this time.

A LABOR EXCHANGE.

United States Consul Murphy Outlines the Scheme Practiced in Luxembourg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—United States Consul Murphy at Luxembourg, in a report to the state department, outlines the scheme of a national labor exchange, which has proven very beneficial in that grand duchy in facilitating the employment of labor. It was instituted in 1892 and every postoffice co-operates in the transmission of offers of, and applications for employment between wage payers and wage earners. Offers and applications are addressed to the nearest postmaster, on special postal cards, and the applications are registered. The lists are publicly posted in all postoffices, in railway stations, hotels and public houses. The postoffice assumes no responsibility in the business beyond the transmission and posting of applications and offers. The postmaster informs an applicant by postal card when an offer of employment is received. A statement attached shows that during two years there was received through this system 1,904 applications and 1,701 of these applicants secured places. During the same time 3,514 employers applied for help and engaged 4,427.

THE COLUMBIA REBELLION.

A Slight Engagement in Which the Rebels Lost—U. S. Marines Landed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The insurrection in Columbia seems to be continuing in a desultory way. The navy department is kept informed of its events by Capt. E. J. Cronwell, of the Atlanta, who is watching it from the Atlantic coast. The following cable, dated March 1, at Colon, was received by Secretary Herbert to-day:

"A slight engagement has taken place, resulting in the defeat of the revolutionary forces. The Atlanta has landed a force to protect American interests at or in the neighborhood of Boca del Toro, Columbia. (Signed) 'Cronwell.'"

Secretary Gresham's Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Secretary Gresham's condition continues to improve and it is hoped that he will be out to-morrow, although he may not return to his work in the department for several days.

A USED Krakauer for \$265, at BAUMEN'S.

## EIGHT MEN IMPRISONED.

The Shaft Lining of the Old Abe Mine Burned—Lives in Jeopardy.

DUNSMUIR, March 10.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from White Oak, N. M., says: At 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the change room of the hoist house of the Old Abe mine, and in a few minutes the structure, a large and well built one, was a mass of flames. It was completely destroyed, together with the wood and smith shops. The mill, sixty feet away, escaped without damage. The woodwork of the shaft was burned out and the hoisting machine destroyed.

The damage runs high up into the thousands, but the most distressing feature is that some men are imprisoned in the dark depths whose fate is unknown. There is little ground for hope that they have escaped suffocation. It will not be possible to enter the mine to search for them until some time to-morrow. Rescuing parties have been unable as yet to get down further than the third level by the air shaft. The smoke and gases from the charred wood of the hoist shaft has penetrated the upper levels and it is impossible to pass them. The entombed men are: Charles Sherrick, F. J. Williams, Frank Wilson, John Davis, G. Baxter, White, Jerry Conover and W. R. Mitchell.

Wilson, Davis and Baxter are married. White is a new man, and was on his first shift. Williams and Sherrick are old in mining experiences, and have faced like dangers before. They are cool headed, and if any place of safety was to be found they found it. The fire broke out while G. E. Wilkinson was going down the bucket to work. He had reached the ninth level when the hoist was abandoned, and was shot down 200 feet, to the thirteenth level, where the bucket struck, slipped and threw him into the drift. He was stunned, but recovered and climbed back to the second level and escaped by the air shaft. This is the only serious mining accident since the burning of the South Home-stake shaft, several years ago, when two men were smothered.

THE HAZEL MINE ON FIRE.

A Serious Mine Fire in the Anthracite Region—A Fortune Involved.

HAZELTON, PA., March 10.—The worst mine fire in the anthracite region is now raging in the Hazel slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. When the fire broke out six weeks ago, it was at first thought to be of little consequence. The slope was closed shortly afterwards. Since then hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to subdue the flames. The chances of getting the fire out in the next six weeks are dubious, and the probable loss of the company cannot be estimated.

The mine was the deepest operated by the company and was one of the most valuable, employing some 1,000 men. The destruction of this great colliery is not alone threatened now, but those adjoining it are imperiled. The subterranean openings connect, the Hazel mines with three other valuable coal properties, and the effects of the fire are now being felt there.

At the Laurel Hill colliery the mines have already been hoisted from the mines owing to the high water, and to keep that place from drowning out, every effort is now being exerted. To remove the water alone from the mine will cost a snug fortune and it is estimated that before the outbreak itself shall have been overcome, \$1,000,000 will have to be expended.

Was Roasted Alive.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 10.—John Sweeney, of Allegheny, was literally roasted alive at his home early this morning. His wife was so badly burned in her efforts to rescue him that she had to be removed to the hospital, where she is living in a very serious condition. Sweeney had been drinking heavily last week and was under the doctor's care. He was recovering and on Saturday night was sleeping alone. An exploded lamp was the cause of the fire.

A Nurse's Sad Death.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 10.—Mrs. Harry Lettison, a young widow, who acted as nurse for Mary Connors, received injuries last evening from burning alcohol which resulted in her death at noon to-day. A tin full of alcohol accidentally took fire and in minutes her clothes were aflame. She died in horrible agony.

DEACONESSES' SERVICES.

New York M. E. Churches Devote a Day to This Branch of the Church Work.

New York, March 10.—Services were held in the various Methodist Episcopal churches of the city to-day under the auspices of the deaconesses. Miss Belle Horton, of Chicago, address of the Deaconess Advocate, and Miss Kate Curtis, of this city, spoke at Central M. E. church, where the usual Sabbath services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gregory. Miss Horton spoke on "The growth and development of the deaconesses' work in America" and Miss Curtis related some personal experiences.

Mrs. Lucy Rider-Myer, of Chicago, the originator of the deaconess movement, spoke in Grace M. E. church; Miss Mary Lunn, of Boston, spoke in St. Luke's M. E. church; Rev. Dr. Wenckley, of Cincinnati, lectured at the Madison avenue M. E. church on the "Ministry of the Deaconess Among the Sick"; Miss Hilda Larson spoke at the West Thirty-fifth street M. E. church; Rev. Carl Siedeker, of New Amsterdam, N. Y., spoke at the East Seventeenth street M. E. church on "The Deaconess in the Hospitals."

No Ducks Yesterday.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 10.—Mr. Cleveland and his party dined over Sunday by taking a cruise to Pamlico sound. The Violet left Cape Hatteras about 6 o'clock this morning. She steamed south, passed Hatteras Inlet to Ocracoke Inlet and returned to her old anchor in Cape Channel at 6 o'clock this evening. The weather is delightful and the trip was enjoyed by all aboard. Weather permitting, a big day's sport is expected to-morrow.

Ex-President Harrison's Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 10.—Ex-President Harrison after a week's illness that threatened at one time to take a dangerous turn, is rapidly recovering and will be able to be out in a few days. This evening Mr. Harrison's physician expressed the belief that his patient would be up in a few days. The danger point has been passed.

## VON KOTZE RELEASED.

The Berlin Court Scandal Recalled by His Trial.

THE AUTHOR'S IDENTITY UNKNOWN

But Von Kotze's Wife Claims He Is Known to Her—Emperor William's Remarks Upon the Occasion of Von Kotze's Arrest—The Anonymous Letters Continued While He Was in Prison—Restored to His Former Honors.

BERLIN, March 10.—The *Berlin Courier* states that the military tribunal has acquitted Count Von Kotze of the charges made against him in connection with the court scandal. Von Kotze was the royal chamberlain, and the unsavory scandal in which he was a principal figure has caused widespread comment. His arrest in June last was the result of the last four years' police investigation. During that period members of the highest German aristocracy were in receipt of anonymous letters and postal cards making the most indecent personal accusations against the persons addressed, or against their relatives or friends. In a number of cases irreparable wrong was done. Some of the recipients of the slanderous missives placed them in the hands of the police, and as a result Count Von Kotze was arrested. He strongly protested his innocence, although the proof against him was seemingly overwhelming. When Emperor William's attention was called to the immense sensation the arrest would create he said: "Never mind; he should be treated like any other common criminal."

With everything pointing to his guilt, Von Kotze was thrown into prison, and it was thought that the era of scandalous anonymous letters had been brought to a close, but it was not. Letters making all manner of outrageous charges continued to be received as previous, and being in the same handwriting as the other letters, doubts began to arise as to Von Kotze's guilt. Further inquiries were set on foot, with the result that the accused's innocence was established and he was set free and restored to his position at court. He was formerly a captain in an Uhlan regiment, but retired in 1884. He was and is a member of the army reserve, and demanded that he be tried by a military tribunal. This demand was granted, with the result above set forth. The real authorship of the letters, etc., is still a mystery, though Von Kotze's wife claims to have knowledge of the writer.

HEAVY CHINESE LOSSES.

A Sanguinary Four Hours' Engagement at Thien Chwang Tai.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—On Thursday last the Japanese captured the coast fort near Yinkow, the port for New Chwang. The fort held out after the capture of Yinkow. On Saturday the first division of the Japanese army attacked a force of 10,000 Chinese under Gen. Sung at Thien Chwang Tai. For four hours a fierce battle waged, but the Chinese were defeated after losing 2,000 killed or wounded. The Japanese loss was only 90 killed or wounded.

Gen. Nodzu, who succeeded Field Marshal Yamagata in the command of the first Japanese army has been promoted.

Will Play Dog in the Manger.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Figaro* declares that neither France nor Great Britain will permit Japan to seize the island of Formosa.

SASSOON SURVIVORS

Appear Before the Turkish Commission. Worst Details Corroborated.

LONDON, March 11.—An undated dispatch from Mosul to the *Telegraph* says that a deputation of fourteen survivors of the Sassoon massacres appeared before the Turkish commission and narrated the whole story of the butchery. They presented also a written statement, a copy of which was given to the *Telegraph's* correspondent. One of the members of the deputation was a priest named Petros, belonging in the village of Ghellygozan, where the pit incident occurred. The statement fully corroborates the worst details already published. The document and the evidence made a powerful impression on the commission.

NEARING THE END.

The Cuban Revolutionists Badly Defeated by the Government Troops.

MADRID, March 10.—Dispatches received here from Cuba state that after their defeat by the government troops at Bairo and Los Negros, the rebels occupied new positions in which the government troops again attacked and dispersed them, inflicting heavy loss. Mataga's band now consists of only a few stragglers. The insurgents at Zavallos have also been defeated with the loss of one killed and seven wounded.

The English Cloth Market.

MANCHESTER, March 10.—There was a considerable increase in the activity last week, the stiffness in the prices of cotton inducing holders of discretionary orders to place them in the best possible manner. Prices generally hardened. Business was well distributed over the Indian, Chinese and Korean markets, and there were moderate sales to South America and the other minor markets. The home trade continued fair. Yarns were firm with considerable forward business. Strikes are now considered improbable owing to the want of unity among the master spinners. The continental cotton trade is active and healthy.

To Restore Friendly Relations.

PARIS, March 10.—The French minister to Hayti has been instructed to receive the explanations of the government of San Domingo in regard to its recent action in refusing to comply with the demands of France for the murder of a French citizen and other causes and to endeavor to restore good relations between the two countries.

## PARKERSBURG COURT NOTES.

Proceedings in the United States and Circuit Courts—Judge Jacobs' Opinion. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 10.—In the United States court yesterday the jury returned a verdict for the defendant in the case of Richard Adkins vs. C. Crane & Co., of Cincinnati. A motion for a new trial was argued and the court stated that unless the defense would allow the plaintiff \$500, the value of certain logs, the verdict would be set aside and a new trial granted. Hon. C. W. Baker, the brilliant Cincinnati lawyer, was one of the attorneys in the case. In the circuit court Judge Boreman rendered judgment on an order giving Clifton Oliver \$10,000 damages from the Ohio River Railroad Company. Exceptions were taken and the case will be appealed. Oliver was a brakeman and lost an arm on the road. This is the heaviest damages judgment ever rendered in this court.

Judge Jacobs, of New Martinsville, came down yesterday and rendered an opinion in the celebrated Parkersburg Chair Factory case. He refused the injunction and held that the directors and trustees had acted legally in all respects, and directed the trustees, E. L. Gould and W. E. White, to sell the plant.

Parkersburg News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 10.—Messrs. Hurd, Spring and Judd, of New England, are here to close a deal with the local street car company for the building of an electric street car line in Parkersburg.

Two men named Davis and Cornell have worked several successful forgeries in this vicinity the past week. They have eluded arrest and are supposed to have gone up the river.

The Republican nominees for the city offices are as follows: For mayor, R. H. Thomas; city collector, J. K. Paxton; councilmen, B. S. Pope, Raymond Skidmore, Lemuel Griffin, M. S. Bartlett and George McHenry. The Democrats and Citizens' party will both nominate to-morrow night.

Caldwell Republican Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, OHIO, March 10.—The Republicans of this place met in convention last night and placed in nomination the following municipal ticket: Assessor, Grant McElfish; treasurer, Thomas Myers; councilmen, James F. Baunell, A. O. Cooper and James Kirk.

HAYWARD REALIZES

The Perilous Situation Which Now Confronts Him—Unpacked His Grip.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—It was 4 o'clock yesterday morning before Harry Hayward was able to get to sleep and then he slept fitfully. Aside from his restlessness there was no indication that the marvelous nerve of the man has been affected. He was confident of acquittal and had packed his clothing neatly in a valise while waiting for the jury's verdict. His only fear was violence from the crowd when acquittal should come. When he reached his cell he was apparently unconcerned as ever, and his first remark was: "By God, I'll have to unpack this thing now. If I don't my clothes will get wrinkled." When he was removed to a cell on the second floor of the big cage he seemed to realize more fully his perilous situation. The usual evening game of cards was omitted. Harry had no heart for cards. A day and night death watch has been put over him.

Sanitary Pottery Meet.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The sanitary pottery operatives of the United States, met here to-day in the Pottery national headquarters and formulated a new constitution and by-laws by the Operatives' Protective Association, formed last week. The new constitution abolishes the individual contract system, fixes a uniform scale of wages and prohibits manufacturers from taking on more apprentices. The operatives here claim that all sanitary workers have agreed to be bound by the new law.

A Victim of Hydrophobia.

READING, PA., March 10.—Mrs. Susan Dautrich, aged sixty years, who was bitten in the hand by a strange dog which she took out of the cold six weeks ago, died here to-day. She showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia, snarling and barking, dread of water, and all the horrible sufferings of a person afflicted with rabies.

Was an Ohio Man.

RICHMOND, VA., March 10.—The man who died here last night from starvation and exposure, has been positively identified as Carey C. Arthur, of Ohio. He was found in a box car partially loaded with coal. It is not known how he got there, and he had been in the car probably a week.

A Quarry Accident.

READING, PA., March 10.—While a blast was being made in a stone quarry at Birdsboro yesterday afternoon a 300-pound rock fell on George Reamstine, fracturing his skull. He died to-day. John Lloyd was badly injured.

Two Men Killed.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 10.—Two unknown men were killed about 1 o'clock this morning at the Ferry street crossing of the Consolidated road. Both men were walking on the track.

Another Department to Resume.

McKESPORT, PA., March 10.—The welding department of the National tube works will resume work to-morrow morning after a two weeks' shut-down. This will put 450 men to work again.

Steamship Arrivals.

HAYRE—La Champaqua, from New York. Bristol—Mienne, from Boston. New York—Cubria, from Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, light rains and decidedly colder, northerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, light showers in the morning, followed by fair weather northerly winds; colder in southwest portion. For Ohio, light rain in southern portion and local showers on the lake; northerly winds; colder in southern portion.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by G. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. minimum 21 3 p. m. maximum 42

8 a. m. minimum 27 7 p. m. maximum 50

12 m. minimum 28 10 p. m. maximum 52

12 a. m. minimum 28 11 p. m. maximum 52

## THE RIVER AND OIL.

Trip Down the River Through the Sistersville Field.

FUTURE OF THE MARSHALL FIELD.

Action of the Pipe Line Company Will Determine the Presence or Absence of Oil—Developments Toward the West From Sistersville—The Scene at the River Front Early in the Morning—Cutting Rates.

It is popular now-a-days, when "Canon Ball" trains flash over the steel rails at a speed undreamed of not a decade ago, to "pooh-pooh" the importance of the river interests. The fellows on the seaboard who see nothing sensible in federal appropriations unless for a fleet of battle ships will sneer about the uselessness of a few thousands for what they term the "Little Sawlog crooks" of the interior. They don't realize that the inland marine carrying trade exceeds the coasting trade and is of vital importance.

It is during the early morning hours, say from 6 to 11 o'clock, that the extent of river traffic is best seen and appreciated at the Wheeling public landing. Between those hours, particularly about 8 o'clock, the wharf presents a busy appearance. The big Pittsburgh and Cincinnati liner lies at the wharfboat, receiving and discharging freight and passengers. Just below is the Matamoros packet, Lexington. The Bedford, for Pittsburgh, has just backed out, and has straightened up for Pittsburgh. The Ben Hur or the Courier is rounding in from above. The shriek of a steam whistle heralds the arrival of the Lizzie Bay from Charleston. In an hour or two the Liberty will be here from Clarlington. This is the scene that is enacted almost every morning, and once witnessed by an early riser of the river front hotels dispels any illusion regarding the decadence of the river trade.

At the invitation of the Lexington's accommodating commander, Captain Oline, an *Intelligencer* man made the trip on his pretty little packet to New Martinsville, last Saturday. The boat had a fine trip, both in passengers and freight, most of the latter going to towns in the oil region that are now in the heights of their prosperity and not feeling the depression that is general elsewhere. By the way, speaking of passengers, there is no reason to prevent the down-the-river people from traveling on the river just now. On account of the fight between the Courier and Lexington, rates are away down; to go from Wheeling to Matamoros, fifty-five miles, costs just fifty cents, including dinner and supper. Pretty near as cheap as staying at home.

Among the passengers who soon found their way to the steamboat's "Holy of Holies"—the pilot house, was a pretty man who only four years ago was a fair example of the country minister, the underpaid and hardworked variety. He was the unhappy possessor of a farm on the Ohio side of the river at Sistersville that was chiefly remarkable for its crop of taxes. In the spring of '91 the oil boom was on in earnest but this gentleman held on and the result is his present fortune which, it is whispered, is represented by these figures—\$200,000.

"Oil" is the one topic that receives the attention of passengers on boats like the Lexington, that run through the oil territory. Such phrases as "new fields," "dry holes," "the big Injun," and others, some of them unintelligible to the outsider, are heard on every side. In this connection it is not amiss to call attention to the crying need of an up-to-date dictionary of oil terms.

The question that is agitating many minds just now is the future of the Marshall county oil field. The farmers who own the land will be greatly disappointed if the field proves barren, and the fellows who have put up "good stuff" for leases will be disappointed to a greater degree. However, it certainly looks as though the new field will pan out. Guffy & Queen, who put down the first well at Sims' run, across the river from Clarington, maintain their silence in regard to the result of their drilling, but it is said on pretty good authority that they have three tanks filled with oil and that they have applied to the pipe line company to extend their line to Sims' run. Those who are uncertain about the Marshall field say that whenever the pipe line people extend their line they will feel sure that the field is fertile.

At New Martinsville the people have the craze, and experimental wells are being sunk with the hope that a productive field can be developed there. The indications up to date are considered first class, and should hopes be realized the Weitzel county town will enter upon a boom.

It is at the oil metropolis, Sistersville, where the prosperity that follows in the wake of an oil boom is seen at its best. Four years ago in May the first oil was struck there, and each year has seen the oil product and the prosperity of the community on the increase, until to-day the Sistersville field leads all in the United States in production. For four days last summer the Mannington field led, but now Sistersville is unquestionably at the head of the list.

Although a number of new wells are being put down on the West Virginia side above and below and back of the town, the tide of development is to the west in Monroe county, Ohio, where a number of rich strikes have been made in the past year. A Sistersville man is authority for the statement that while the Ohio river was frozen over last month more "rigs" went over to be put up a few miles back of the river than in any previous two months. The limit of the field at the west has not yet been struck, and the work of development will continue in that direction until it is reached.

A Good Order.

BETHLEHEM, PA., March 10.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day notified 1,000 steel workers to report to-morrow, when operations in the steel mill will resume, after two months' idleness. Work will begin on a 12,000 ton order of rails for a Georgia railroad.

A USED Krakauer for \$265, at BAUMEN'S.